THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

VOL. IV. DUTCH FLAT, PLACER CO., CAL., THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1864. NO. 46.

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
E. B. BOUST.
OFFICE, ON SACRAMENTO STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

TERMS:

For one year, (IN ADVANCE)..... $6 00
" Six months,..... 3 50
" Three months,..... 2 50
Single copies,..... 25

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ENQUIRER CALENDER, 1864.

1864.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
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1864.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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Dec.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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Business Cards.

L. B. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Main street, Dutch Flat. 1-tf

HALE & ANDERSON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office in the brick building, next door to the County Hospital, Auburn, Cal. 32-tf

C. A. TWEED. E. L. Craig.

TWEED & CRAIG, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will practice in all the courts of Placer and the adjoining counties. Office in Auburn, in Judge Myres' building, Court street, next to the Temple saloon. may14-tf

H. W. NELSON,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, one door above the theater, Main street, Dutch Flat, Cal. [no20-tf]

WM. C. JONES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Will practice Medicine in Dutch Flat and vicinity. Office next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s Office, Dutch Flat. aug. 14, 1862-tf.

O. H. PETTESON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Express Office, Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-tf

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Mechanical and Surgical Dentist,
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Office—On Main Street, first door above Willets store, Dutch Flat. Dec. 20-tf.

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MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.
Every description of work executed in the best style. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. ap3-tf

I AM HERE!

PHILIP, DUKE OF NEVERS, AND THE LITTLE PARISIAN.

PART THIRD.

CHAPTER V.—IN WHICH AURORA TAKES COMPASSION ON A LITTLE MARQUIS.

'I was four long, long years without seeing my only friend, Henri de Lagardere. I don't know how I could have lived so long, for all my happiness fled with him. I passed those four years in a convent, where the nuns were very kind to me and taught me many things; but I did so long for him to come back. And when that joyful time arrived, when my dear friend came, I was well repaid for all my tears. Words could not express my happiness.

'After the first embrace, he looked at me, and said:

"You are grown up now, Aurora, and you have grown more beautiful even than I expected.'

He thought me beautiful! You cannot think dear mother, how happy I felt. I was then about seventeen. That same day I left the convent, and we went back to our old home.—But how changed. We were not to live alone as before, Henri and I. I was a young lady now. I found a good old woman, Francoise Berichon, and her grandson, Jean Marie, in our house. The old woman looked strangely at me, and then said:

"She is very like him.'

'But whom was I like? This is one of the things I never could learn. I thought Francoise might have been an old servant in the family, and had perhaps known my father, perhaps you also, dear mother; but she, who is so ready to chatter on other things, on certain subjects is dumb. As to her grandson, he is younger than myself, and knows nothing.

'At the convent, I had not once seen Flora; but soon after I left it, I saw her dancing on the Plaza Santa. I wanted to seek her, but Henri said:

"You must cease to see that poor child.—Remember, there are certain things which those you are bound to love would disapprove.'

'Whom am I bound to love? You, above all, sweet mother! But could you disapprove my showing gratitude to one who served us in so great a danger? Oh! I know you would not.

'My friend Henri thinks you severe, but I know you are kind and good; and then I love you so much, you could not be severe.

'I was a young lady now, and was waited upon like a duchess. Jean Marie was my page, and Francoise kept me company.

'I was much less alone than formerly, but I was far from being as happy.

'A change had come over Henri de Lagardere: his manners now were always constrained and cold—sometimes even sad. A barrier seemed to have grown up between us.

'An explanation with Henri had always been impossible; he kept his secret even from me. I guessed that he suffered, and consoled himself with work. His fame as a carver of sword-handles was recognised everywhere. Ease, and even luxury, was in our home. The favorite of the King had said:

"I have three swords; the first, with a gold hilt, which I would give to my friend; the second, set with diamonds, which I will present to my lady-love; the third is in iron, but it is carved by Don Louis, and I will part with it only to my King.'

'My chamber looked on to the beautiful gardens of the Duke of Ossana, who had been killed in a duel; therefore the palace remained closed.

'One day, I saw the windows open, and life stirring in the spacious mansion. Beautiful new furniture was brought in, and the deserted gardens were filled with statues and flowers.

'The palace had a new master and I heard his name. He was Philip of Mantau, Prince of Gonzagues.

'The next day, Henri had blinds fixed outside my windows, and said:

"I entreat you, Aurora, not to let yourself be seen by any persons who come to walk in the gardens.'

'I confess, dear mother, that I was very curious. I longed to know about the Prince of Gonzagues; for I had seen Henri's list since his return to Madrid, and the two names added to the list were, Peyrolles and Gonzagues. Most of the other names had a red cross against them.

'It was not difficult to hear about the Prince of Gonzagues, for everyone spoke of him.

'He was one of the richest men in France, and a particular friend of the Regent. He had come to Madrid on a special mission, and held a court like an ambassador.

'Every morning Jean Marie came and related to me the talk of the neighbors.

'How handsome the Prince was, and how generous, people said. The gossips said, also, that his companions were sad young fellows, who climbed ladies' balconies, broke windows, beat jealous guardians, and did all kinds of mischief.

'One, especially, named Chaverny, was the worst of all. He was very young, they said, with a beardless chin, laughing eyes, and a fresh complexion like a girl's. All the ladies in Madrid were said to be in love with him.

'Through the openings of my blinds I sometimes saw an elegant young man walking in the garden; but he looked so modest and gentle, I thought he could not be Chaverny. Besides, he generally had a book in his hand, and walked early in the morning.

'That terrible Chaverny never could get up so early, or be so studious.

'Nevertheless, this little gentleman, so gentle and studious, was the Marquis of Chaverny.—He was so handsome, so kind-looking, I could have fallen in love with him, if Henri de Lagardere had not existed. Once my blind was raised a little, and the young Marquis saw me. Afterwards, he was always in the garden, watching my windows. One day he came with a long bamboo in his hand, and, by a dexterous turn, slipped a little note between the crevices of my sun-shades.

'It was such a charming little note, dear mother! He said he wished to marry me, and that I could save a soul from ruin, if I would consent to become his wife. I felt such a wish to answer this note, for it would be a good deed. But the thought of Henri stopped me, and I gave not the slightest sign.

'The poor little Marquis waited a long time, and then retired, looking very sad. I felt sad, too.

'That same evening, I was watching for Henri on the front balcony. Soon I saw two dark figures approaching. These two figures were Henri and the little Marquis.

"Do you know whom you are addressing, friend?' said Chaverny proudly. 'I am cousin to the Prince Gonzagues!'

'At the name, Henri's sword leapt from the scabbard. Chaverny drew also.

'The combat was so unequal, I cried out:

"Henri! Henri! he is but a child!'

Henri instantly lowered his sword. The Marquis bowed to me, and I heard him say:

"Another time.'

'I scarcely knew Henri when he came in a moment after, he looked so discomposed; and, instead of speaking to me, walked up and down the room.

"Aurora,' he said at last, in an altered voice, 'I am not your father.'

'I listened anxiously, but he only continued his walk, and wiped his forehead.

'What is the matter, dear Henri? I asked, softly.

"Do you know that gentleman,' he asked.

'I blushed a little in answering 'No.' Still it was the truth.

"Aurora, I entreated you to keep your blinds down,' said Henri. 'I did it for your sake, not mine.'

'I felt angry, and answered:

"What crime have I committed, that I must always hide myself?'

"Ah!" he cried, covering his face with his hands, 'I knew that this must come! Heaven help me!'

'I only understood that I had wounded him by my impatient words, and tears covered my cheeks.

"Henri—dear Henri, forgive me!"

"What have I to forgive, Aurora?'

"The uneasines I have caused you. If you are sad, I must be wrong.'

'He came and sat down by me.

"Speak frankly, Aurora, and fear nothing,' he said, with all his accustomed gentleness. 'I wish for one thing only in the world—your happiness. Should you grieve to leave Madrid?'

"With you?' I asked.

"With me.'

'I looked at him steadily, and answered:

'I will go anywhere with you, gladly. I only like Madrid because you are here.'

'He kissed my hand, and said, with hesitation:

"But that young man?'

'I placed my hand over his mouth, laughing, and said:

"I forgive you, dear Henri, but not another word: and, if you wish it, let us go at once.'

'His eyes filled with tears, and I thought he would have embraced me. But he struggled against his emotion, and kissing my hand again, said gently, but coldly:

"Since you have no objection, we will leave to-night.'

"And on my account, not yours!' I cried, angrily.

'I burst into tears.

"Yes, on your account,' he answered, and left me.

"Oh!' I cried, 'he does not love me yet!'

'Our departure was fixed for ten that night. I was to go in a postchaise with Francoise; Henri was to travel on horseback, with four guards. He was rich now.

'While I packed my clothes, the gardens of Ossuna were being lighted up. The Prince Philip of Gonzagues gave a grand fete that night.

'I was sad and unhappy, and longed for some distraction. Do these bright scenes, dear mother, ease care and sorrow.

'I speak now, dear mother, of things quite recent. It is only a few months since we left Madrid, yet the time has seemed so long. Something has arisen between Henri and me.

'Oh, dear mother, if I could only pour out my heart to you!

'We left Madrid as the orchestra, under the great orange-tree of the palace, gave out its first note. Henri said to me:

"Do you regret nothing, Aurora?'

"Only my former friend,' I answered, for I felt that my adopted father was changed to me.

'We went straight to Saragossa; thence over the Pyrenees to Venerque, then to Bayonne, where we took ship for Ostend.

'Henri wanted to stop in the valley of Louron, between Luz and Bagneres. He wished to see Don Bernard, an old priest, who had been chaplain of Caylus under its last lord. Once past the frontier, we left Francoise and Jean Marie in a little village by the banks of the Clarabide. Then Henri and I traveled alone on horseback to a bleak rock called the Hachez, on which stands an old castle.

'It was a dark, cold February morning, and the castle of Caylus-Tarrides stood out like a heavy black Colossus against the cloudy sky.

'What tales it seemed to tell of the solemn, mournful past! Its vastness, its grandeur, oppressed me. I felt that no one could have been happy there.

And when there were such fearful stories told of the last lord, who was called Caylus the Gaoler, and is reported to have killed both his wives, and his daughter and son-in-law.

'The castle is now uninhabited, and is kept by an old man, who is deaf and nearly blind.—This old man said the present lord had not been there for sixteen years. He is no other than Prince Philip of Gonzagues.

'Is it not strange? Dear mother, that name haunts me.

'The old man told Henri that Don Bernard had been dead some years. He would not let us into the castle, so I thought we should return to the valley.

'But these places seemed to have a mournful attraction for Henri. We went to breakfast at a small inn close to the moat of the castle.

'We sat down to a humble table, and a woman of about forty came to serve us.

"Good woman,' said Henri, suddenly, 'you were here the night of the murder!'

'She let fall a flagon of wine, and looking at him distrustfully, said:

"Were you here, then?'

"Perhaps,' replied Henri; 'but that does not concern you. I want to know some things, and will pay for the information.'

'The woman shook her head.

'We shut up our doors, and closed our windows,' she said. 'It is best to see nothing in these matters.'

"How many were found in the trenches next morning?'

"Seven,' answered the woman; 'seven without counting the young lord.'

"And what was to be done?'

"Oh, it was said that the Marquis was in the right, on account of that little window down there that was found open.'

"I understand that the young lord was accused of wanting to enter the castle by that little window. But why?'

'The woman answered:

"Our young lady was beautiful and rich.'

'What a sad history in a few words! How that little window fascinated me!

'I pushed my plate from me; Henri did the same, and we went out.

"It was there,' said the hostess, 'on that bank that the young lord placed the child.

"Oh, then there was a child!" I cried.

'What a strange look Henri gave me! It seemed to say, 'That child was you!' but he asked the woman:

"What became of the child?'

"It is dead,' she answered.

CHAPTER VI.—THE CHURCHYARD.

'Henri looked around on the dismal landscape thoughtfully and sadly; with his sword he traced lines on the ground. At last he came to the place where I was standing, and said:

"It must be there!"

"Yes,' said the hostess, 'it was there that the body of the young lord was found.'

"What was done with the body?' asked Henri.

"I heard it was taken to Paais, and buried in the cemetery of Magloire,' the woman replied.

'Yes,' thought Henri, aloud, 'Magloire belongs to the family of Loraine.'

'He went to the low window, and with the handle of his sword tried its fastenings.

'The woman said:

"Oh, it is well secured, and has not been opened since that night.'

"What was heard that night?' asked Henri.

"Oh, good sir, the most fearful noises—the clashing of swords, horrible oaths, and every now and then two brave voices crying out; 'I am here!—I am here!'

'What strange thoughts awoke in me, dear mother! I remembered the motto so well, since the first time I heard Henri call it out, when I had been carried away from the inn.

'The same motto was also on the mysterious paper.

'Henri must have been mingled in this dreadful scene. How, he alone could tell me.

'The sun was setting as we left the place, and I often turned to look again at the gaunt rock crowned with its massive towers.

'That night I dreamt of a lady in black, holding a child in her arms, hanging over a pale young man with closed eyes. Was it you, dear mother?

'The next day we went on board the vessel that was to convey us to Flanders, and Henri said:

"Very soon, Aurora, you shall know all.—Heaven grant that it may make you happier!'

'His voice was sad.

'Can it be that the knowledge of my family will bring me sorrow? If so, still, dear mother, I long to see you.

'We landed at Ostend, and at Brussels Henri received a large packet sealed with the royal arms of France. We set off the next day for Paris.

It was already dark when we entered that city. I was thoughtful; for my heart told me that there, dear mother, I should see you.

'We passed down a long, narrow street, and then into a lane, which brought us to a church surrounded by a churchyard.

'I have since heard it was the church Magloire. Opposite was a grand mansion belonging to the Prince of Gonzagues.

'We entered the churchyard. A lamp gave a dim light around. Henri stopped before a vault upon which was sculptured the figure of a young man. He kissed its forehead, and murmured, with emotion:

"Brother, I am come. Heaven is my witness, I have done my best to keep my promise!'

'I heard a slight noise, and turned. Francoise and Jean Marie had followed us, and were kneeling at a little distance. Henri also knelt and prayed for a long time. When he got up, he said:

"Kiss that statue, Aurora.'

'I obeyed, and then asked wherefore. He hesitated a moment, and said:

"Because the man whose stone effigy you see there was a noble fellow, and I loved him.'

'I kissed the cold marble forehead again.

'Henri pressed my hand to his heart. How tenderly he can love, dear mother? Oh, why cannot he love me?

'A few minutes later, we reached the house in which I am now writing. Since we entered, I have not once passed the threshold. I am more alone than ever, for Henri is more busy in Paris even than elsewhere. I am not allowed to go out, and only cautiously may place myself at the window.

'Oh! if all these precautions proved that he was jealous, I should not mind them. How happy I should be to keep myself hidden from him; but I remember those words at Madrid:

"For your sake, not mine.'

'Not for his sake! And love alone, dear mother, is jealous.

'I am alone constantly. From underneath my drawn curtain I can see the busy crowd.—All these people are free. I see the house opposite; a family on each story—young women with smiling, rosy children. How happy they look! I can see as far as the windows of the Palais Royal, often lighted up of night for the Regent's fetes.

'The ladies of the court pass sometimes in their sedan-chairs, with hands me gentlemen by their side, and I hear the gay music for dancing. It keeps me awake all night sometimes; but one smile, one kind word from him, and I forget it all, and am happy.

'But do not think, dear mother, that I have reason to complain. Oh, no! Henri is most considerate and attentive. And though his manner to me is cold, is that a fault?

'A thought has sometimes crossed my mind, dear mother. Knowing his scrupulous delicacy and honor, I have sometimes fancied that perhaps my rank is higher, my fortune greater than his, and that he fears to love me.

'Oh, if it were only this, how willingly would I renounce rank, fortune, everything for his love! Could I love you, dear mother, less if you were poor?

'Henri's only visitor is a hunchback, who comes very often to his room on the first floor; yet they are never seen together, which makes all the neighbors wonder.

'The other evening the hunchback came and stayed all night. The next day Henri was sadder than usual, and said:

"Men placed too high, become giddy. What gratitude can one expect from princes? Besides what service is requited by such base coin? If the noble lady for whom I might have risked my honor and my life, could not love me because she was at the top of the ladder, I at the bottom, I would fly so far away that I should never know whether she insulted me with her gratitude.'

'Mother, I am sure the hunchback had been talking of me.

'Oh! it is indeed too true, he has not only risked for me his honor and his life; but he has done much more. Has he not devoted to me eighteen years of his proud manhood? How can one pay such a debt? How he is deceived, is he not, dear mother?

'You would love him; you would despise me if my whole heart, except my love for you, were not his. But how dare I tell him this? Oh, I feel so timid with him—much more than when a child. It would not be ingratitude only, it would be infamy not to love him who has done everything for me. And what mother, were she even cousin to the King, would not be proud to have Henri Lagardere for a son? Is he not the handsomest, bravest, the most noble of men? If there were among these nobles, these grand ladies, a wretch so lost, so perverted as to say to me:

"Aurora, forget your friend.'

'However high Heaven may have placed you, you have something better than your rank; it is your heart! Even the suspicion wrongs you. Oh! forgive me that I have dared to write of it. I have no longer light to write, and I close my eyes that I may see your sweet face in my dreams. Come, gentle mother!"

With these words Aurora's manuscript closed.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DISEASES OF OVERWORKED MEN.—Time was when the very phrase—diseases of overworked men—would have been considered foolish and out of the question. Now it conveys a truth of national importance, which the nation must consider. From being a comparatively idle world, we have of late become an insane world on the subject of labor. So long as the muscles merely were employed, so long little harm was done; we remained men; now we aspire to be gods, and we pay the forfeit of our ambition. From overwork we now get a class of diseases the most prolonged, the most fatal. The suns of our best men go down at noon, and so accustomed are we to the phenomenon that we cease to regard it as either strange or out of place. It is through the mind, now, that the body is destroyed by overwork; at all events, it is so mainly. The men of intense thought—men of letters, men of business who think and speculate, men of the state who are ambitious to rule, these men are sacrifices. With them, the brain has not merely to act on its own muscles, bidding them perform their necessary duties, but the one brain must needs guide a hundred other brains, and all the muscles thereto appended. An electric battery works a single wire from the city to Brighton, and does its work well, and goes on for some months before it is dead or worn out. Can it do the work of a hundred wires? oh, yes; it can, but it must have more acid, must wear faster, and will ultimately die sooner. We may protect the plates, make the battery to an extent self-regenerative as the body is, but in the main the waste is in excess of the supply, and the wear is certain as the day. Men of letters, men of business who do their business through other hands and do great business, and men immersed in politics, suffer much the same kind of effects from overwork. They induce in themselves, usually, when they suffer from this cause, one or or the other of the following maladies: Cardiac melancholy, or broken heart; dyspepsia, accompanied with great loss of phosphorus from the body; diabets, consumption, paralysis, local and general; apoplexy, insanity, premature old age. They also suffer more than other men from the effects of ordinary disorders. They bear pain indifferently, can tolerate no lowering measures, are left long prostrated by simple depressing maladies, and acquire in some instances a morbid sensibility which is reflected in every direction; so that briskness to action becomes irritability; and quiet seclusion, moroseness. They dislike themselves and feel that they must be disliked, and if they attempt to be joyous they lapse into shame at having dissembled, and fall again into gloom.

CONTRACT TO APPEAR AFTER DEATH.—The story of the Marquis de Rambouilet's appearing after his death to his cousin, the Marquis de Precy, is well authenticated. These two noblemen, talking one day concerning the affairs of the next world, in a manner which showed they did not believe much about it, entered into an agreement that the first who died should come and give intelligence to the other.

Soon afterwards the Marquis de Rambouilet set out for Elanders, which was the seat of war, and the Marquis de Precy remained in Paris, being ill of a violent fever. About six weeks after, one morning, he heard some one draw the curtains of his bed, and turning to see who it was, discovered the Marquis de Rambouilet in a buff coat and boots. He instantly got out of bed and attempted to shake hands with his friend, but de Rambouilet drew back and told him he was only come to perform the promise he had formerly made, that nothing was more certain than what they had been told concerning another world; that he advised him earnestly to alter his way of life, for that the first action he should be engaged in he would certainly fall.

Precy made a fresh attempt to touch his hand but he immediately withdrew. Precy lay wondering on his bed upon the strangeness of the circumstances for some time, when he saw the same appearance reenter his apartment. Rambouilet, finding that Precy still disbelieved what was told, showed him the wound of which he had died, and from which the blood still seemed to flow.

Soon after this, Precy received a confirmation of the Marquis de Rambouilet's death; and was killed himself, according to the prediction, in civil wars, at the battle of the Fauburg St. Antoine.

TO REMOVE A "STY" FROM THE EYELID.—The sty is strictly only a little boil, which projects from the edge of the eyelid. It is of a dark red color, much inflamed, and occasionally a great more painful than might be expected, considering its small size. It usually disappears of itself after a little time, especially if some purgative medicine be taken. If the sty should be very painful and inflamed, a small warm poultice of linseed meal or bread and milk must be laid over it and renewed every five or six hours and the bowels freely acted upon by a purgative draught, such as the following: Take of Epsom salts, half an ounce; best manna, two drachms; infusion of senna, six drahms; tincture of senna, two drachms; spearmint water, one ounce; distilled water, two ounces. Mix, and take three, four, or five tablespoonsful.—When the sty appears ripe, an opening should be made into it with the point of a large needle, and afterwards a little of the following ointment may be smeared over once or twice a day. Ointment: Take of spermaceti, six drachms; white wax, ten drachms; olive oil, three ounces. Mix them together over a slow fire, and stir them constantly until they are cold.

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

E. B. BOUST, : : : : EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1864.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—We call the attention of our citizens to the fact of a convention of the Teachers of this county being held on Tuesday of next week, and ask that the hospitalities of the place be extended to the members of the convention. Our town has been but seldom designated as the place for any public gathering, (owing, probably, to its location, being in the extreme corner of the county,) and when it *is* the place for any convention it behooves us to make the sojourn of those who may be in attendance as pleasant and agreeable as possible.—This much to sustain the character of the town. There is another reason why our people should take a deep interest in matters of this nature: The cause of Education is one which should enlist the sympathies not only of our locality but of every locality and people. It is only by fostering our institutions of learning that we can hope to perpetuate our civil and religious liberties; that we can fit those who are to come after us for the responsibilities which they will be called upon to assume; it is through this means that we are to fit our children for the various duties of life, religious, political, scientific, commercial, agricultural, mechanical, and social.—Surely, when we look upon this great institution and reflect upon the mighty results to be achieved by a proper and earnest support of the instruments chosen to labor in this field, none will be backward in rendering that assistance so necessary for the successful accomplishment of the object desired. The Institute will be in session four days, during which lectures will be delivered, candidates examined, etc. The friends of education are invited to be present and take part in the exercises.

TAKE OUT THE SEATS.—We have heard of a most uncharitable and disgraceful insinuation having been perpetrated by Elder Deal, on his recent visit to this place towards those of a different religious faith to his own. Since the Methodists, by order of Mr. Deal, organized a separate Sunday school, and attempted thereby to make their organization *the* school, there has existed in the minds of a very large majority of our people a strong feeling against the Methodists, and so universal has this feeling become, that few, if any, attend upon the ministrations of the resident minister, a very worthy gentleman, save those who are directly connected with his church, the number being about fifteen or twenty. At the time alluded to above, the Rev. Mr. S. C. Ely, by invitation, was officiating in the schoolhouse, (immediately opposite the Methodist church) to a crowded house, Mr. Deal, allowing a spirit of unjust rivally and a despicable disposition of meanness take possession of him while in the pulpit, remarked that he could tell his hearers how they could secure a crowded attendance, that it could be done by "*taking out the seats and announcing a dance.*" Insinuating that it was by that means that the people attended divine service over the way; an ineundo entirely uncalled for, and only worthy to be noticed from the fact that the speaker occupies a conspicuous position in a Christian denomination. He is probably not aware that a minister formerly stationed here (Mr. McGrath) by the Methodist Conference, went to the gambling tables and there waited until the gamblers would win a half-a-dollar or a dollar that he might get it for the Church; he forgets that those who have been most instrumental in building the Methodist church in this place are those engaged in erecting another where their children can attend Sabbath school and not be innoculated solely with Methodistical doctrines of religion. If he alluded to the Mite Society of this place, organized by the ladies for the purpose of furnishing the new church when bullt, the slur was more contemptible and uncalled for. The members of the Society and those friendly to the enterprise meet and pay their regular fees, listen to music, and after the collection has been taken up, the church members leave and the young people have a dance; the Society has no connection with the dance, "those who dance pay the fiddler," and are alone responsible for the sin, if it be a *sin*, to dance. He should also remember that it is very ungrateful, besides, in very *bad taste*, for him to make such unchristian remarks. We cannot be abusive in this article, were we capable, as we respect too highly the *position* of this man, and must leave to his own imagination the contempt entertained by the community for a man who can allow himself to harbor or express such uncharitable sentiments towords those whose only offense is a difference of opinion.

EXHIBITION.—The ladies of our town will give an exhibition in aid of the Union Sunday School, at the theater, on to-morrow (Friday) evening, consisting of tableauz, charades, music, vocal and instrumental, and a drama. The ladies are making considerable preparations to have everything go off pleasantly, and will of course succeed, as they deserve success in the cause in which they are engaged. The performances will commence immediately after the conclusion of the music in front of the theater by the brass band. Admission, fifty cents.

☞ WE have been blessed during the past week with a large quantity of water by rains, filling the ditches and enabling a number of the mining companies to go work. All are now smiling and at work with a will. We hope the supply of water will be sufficient to ease monetary matters in this place; the market has been on a "*tight*" for the past three months, which we hope the late rains will dissolve.

THE California Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Monday the 4th instant, thereby conferring a blessing on the people of the State.

SARGENT IN BAD ODOR.

The following we find in a correspondence to the Nevada *Gazette*. The writer promises to make some startling developments in a future letter, which we will duly note. It has long been our opinion that instead of Sargent being "California's favorite son" that he has been California's *favored* son, and that greatly above his merits. He is, however, rapidly finding his proper place in the minds of the people; and will probably never have an opportunity of "advising with Uncle Abe as to the management of national affairs," or of "watching our Senators in Congress" in order that they be compelled to do their duty. The people are beginning to see that he is made up of shallowness, presumption and arrogance, and his capacity for evil and the creating of dissentions in his party, is about drawing to a close. He doubtlessly appropriated all the courtesies and honors rendered his *position* to *himself*, thinking that it was to *him* the people bowed. He will soon find that he is too poor for any to do him reverence. He overtasked himself greatly when he attempted to cope with Senator Conness. Dwarfs should not play with giants, they are apt to get hurt. The following, written by an ardent admirer of Sargent, heretofore, but foreshadows a general stampede by his deluded followers:

I have been a warm admirer of our talented townsman and ex-Congressman, and have never yet left any act undone toward advancing his political fortunes that it was in my power to accomplish. I have stood by him in all his fights, not only at the primaries but in conventions, and I must confess I have been so attached to him politically and otherwise, that some of my friends have accused me of belonging to him. My attachment to him heretofore has been so great that I have quarreled with my best friends on his account. But recently my eyes have been opened to his faults, and I find them many and grievous. I was an eye-witness to the proceedings of the late County Convention, assembled for the purpose of choosing delegates to the State Convention, and for the election of a County Central Committee. Although not a delegate, I watched the course of our ex-Congressman and would-be United States Senator closely. Instead of finding him a gentleman of dignified deportment, such as one expects from one occupying a high position before the people, and who had been honored with a seat in the Congress of the Nation, I found him scheming with low, cunning politicians to procure himself an election as delegate to the State Convention, and to the chairmanship of the County Central Committee—he being, in both instances, the chairman of the committee that reported his name to the Convention. I thought then, and say now, that if this was dignity I don't understand the term. I left that Convention with a big disgust, and the more I have thought of the matter since, the more satisfied I have become that I have acted heretofore blindly. Your articles in the *Gazette* have had the tendency of still further opening my eyes: and to-day I feel as though I stand redeemed from the thraldom of Aaron A. Sargent. His political course since his return from Washington, his enmity to Conness, his efforts to distract and divide the Union party, so as to reconstruct upon its ruins the old Republican party, have convinced me that he is not a safe leader, or, rather, not fit to lead, and therefore I have done with him politically. Against him individually I have nothing to say.

As this letter is becoming more lengthy than I anticipated, I must bring it to an abrupt close, with the promise that if you will give it a place in the *Gazette*, I will follow it up shortly with another, and make some developments of a startling character.

THE FLORIDA AFFAIR.—The Providence *Journal* prints a letter from Lieutenant Eddy, of the Third Rhode Island Battery, who participated in the late battle in Florida. The letter is dated "on board the hospital steamer Cosmopolitan, Port Royal Harbor, February 22d," and gives the following account:

We marched eighteen miles, when we met the enemy. We skirmished with them for the next four milss, when we found that they were in force, and had formed their line of battle.—Our columns were at once deployed in line, and our advance was soon sharply engaged. Hamilton's battery was then ordered forward; four pieces of the battery, including my section, were placed in position within two hundred and fifty yards of the rebel lines, under a severe fire of musketry. We went in with four pieces, fifty horses, eighty-two men and four officers, viz: Captain H., Lieutenant Myrick, Lieutenant Doyle and myself. In twenty minutes we lost forty-four men, forty horses, two pieces and four officers, when we managed to get off with what little was left. It was our misfortune to have for support a negro regiment who by running caused us to lose our pieces. The fight lasted three hours, when finding his army so much cut up, the General ordered a retreat. We return to Hilton Head to-morrow. The battery remained at Jacksonville, which I think our forces will find difficult to hold, as the enemy were following us closely. Taking everything together we have done pretty sharp work. In ninety hours we have marched one hundred and ten miles, fought a battle of three hours duration, got badly whipped, and what there is left of our little army is back again where we started from.

In connection with this affair we find the following in the New York *Herald*, of March 3, and as that paper has recently come out in support of the policy of the present administration it is entitled to some weight:

The Florida expedition, which was so roughly handled the other day at a place called Olustee as to result in a disastrous defeat, was, it appears, another of those unfortunate military adventures for which President Lincoln is directly responsible. It was supposed that only a few hundred rebels were left in Florida, and that a few Union regiments would be ample for the work of their subjugation. Under this idea General Gilmore was ordered to try the experiment of the complete liberation of Florida; and the results of the adventure are indicated in this defeat of our troops at Olustee. We can only hope that we shall at least derive one great advantage from it: in the abandonment hereafter of these little side expeditions which involve the sacrifice of men, artillery, time and money for nothing, while they diminish the strength of our armies at points of the greatest importance. Surely, after this melancholy affair at Olustee, President Lincoln should trust a little more to his generals and a little less to his own peculiar notions as a military leader. He may possibly treat the upshot of this Florida campaign as a good joke; but it is to be hoped that he will accept it as a warning against any further dabbling in such wild good chases.

☞ WE have received many complaints from our subscribers lately that they do not receive their papers. We are unable to account for this; we have been very particular in mailing our paper for some time past, and know that they are put in the postoffice at this place—farther, we cannot say; the postmaster tell us that they are sent off and we are obliged to be satisfied with his assertion. There is certainly a screw loose somewhere in the postoffice arrangement in this State; a short time ago we enclosed a small amount of money in a letter to the house we deal with in San Francisco, and up to the present time all traces of the same has been lost. We failed to have the letter registered, and will doubtless lose the money. Serves us right, we should have sent it by Express.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.—The jury in the case of the People vs. Captain F. W. H. Johnson, indicted for murder in the second degree, in shooting Horace Smith, at Virginia (N. T.), from the effect of which wound his death was caused, after deliberating for two or three hours, brought in a verdict of manslaughter.—Johnson was defended by Henry Edgerton.—Only one witness was sworn for the defense, and the testimony adduced was confined almost entirely to the prosecution. He will receive his sentence in a few days. Had he been tried in a civilized community he would have been found guilty of murder in the first degree and hung.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—The San Andreas *Register* gives the following account of an accident which recently occurred near that place:

On Friday of last week, Mr. Michael Masterson, who was mining at Indian Springs, near Muletown, met with a terrible accident. He was working in a deep shaft, and put in two blasts, and having applied fire to the fuse, started out of the shaft on the ladder, and when he reached forty feet from the bottom, the ladder gave way and he fell, striking on his feet and breaking both of his legs in a frightful manner. When he fell one of his feet lit on one of the blasts and extinguished the fire, he retained presence of mind enough to put the other one out with his hands. After he was taken out of the shaft, another man who was at work with him descended and set fire to the blasts and had not ascended more than twenty feet when they both went off; he escaped without injury. We learn that Mr. Masterson is in a precarious situation, and fears are entertained that he will have to submit to the amputation of one, if not both of his legs.

PERSONAL.—We were favored with a call on yesterday morning from C. H. Mitchell, of the Placer *Herald*. Mr. Mitchell is up on business connected with the Pacific Turnpike road from this place to Bowman's ranch. He informs us that the company will have the road completed at the earliest day possible. Charley looks well, is fat, and is still a Democrat, preferring that fossil (?) organization, to supporting the mighty "rail splitter." "Every one to his taste," etc.

THE Custom House officers in San Francisco seized a large number of muskets that were on board the John L. Stephens, on Saturday last. The arms were destined for the use of the Mexicans at Mazitland, and the seizure was made at the instance of the French Consul.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Two men passed thro' our town in charge of a man named Dan. Gates, en route for Nevada. Gates had stabbed a man named Richard Freeman at Donner Lake the day previous. The wound was serious but not supposed to be mortal.

A READING COMMUNITY.—The following we copy from the Solano *Press* of April 2d:

There are circulated in Vallejo 435 copies of daily papers, viz: *Bulletin*, 175; *Alta*, 70; *Call*, 105; *Journal*, 70; Sacramento *Union*, 10; *L. Echo De Pacifique*, 5. Of the weeklies there are circulated 20 *Bulletins*; 15 *Altas*; 30 *Golden Eras*; 24 *Sacramento Unions*; 24 *Monitors*; 15 *Police Gazettes*; 48 *Cal. Ledgers*; 14 *Spirit of the Times*; 20 *Pacific*; 35 *Cal. Farmers*; 6 *Evangels*, and about 250 copies of other weekly papers published in this county and other parts of the State. There is not a copy of the *Democratic Press*, Marysville *Express*, or any other Copperhead paper taken in the town.—This list was made up from actual count, within the last six months. It may not be strictly correct at present, but is not far from the mark.

In Suisun there are taken through P. J. Chrisler's agency alone, the following dailies: *Union*, 35; *Bulletin* 35; *Alta*, 8; *Journal*, 8; *Call* 6; and the following number of weeklies: *Union*, 45; *Bulletin*, 2; *Era*, 15; *Ledger* 8.

WHAT A NAME.—One of the Russian officers of the fleet in the harbor of San Francisco is named Pavtopytoffixchkschlenojizoomrowskloff. He came over in one vessel, but was compelled to send his name as freight on another. It is related as a fact that during the reception ball at San Francisco a friend commenced introducing him to a lady in the fore part of the evening and didn't get through with his name till next day, and consequently neither he nor the lady got to dance. He has now, to avoid similar trouble in future, adopted the plan of having only part of his name introduced at a time.

The Napa *Reporter* is responsible for the above.

THE *Union Record* of Oroville relates that a short time since, several individuals, residents of Dry Creek, in Butte county, en route for the Boise mines, remained over night in Chico. The next day seeing many of the soldiers camped near that place, it aroused their Copperhead proclivities, and they commenced belching forth their hatred against the Government and calling the soldiers "Abe Lincoln's hirelings," etc., whereupon the soldiers arrested the delectable Confederate worshipers, took them into camp, and for several days caused them to labor in packing sand and chopping wood.

THEY are building a calaboose in Grass Valley, for the accommodation of "Constitutional Democrats" who become obstreperous on tarantula juice.—*Nevada Gazette.*

Yes, and leniency on the part of our Democratic police toward erring sable advocates from the county seat, will alone save our calaboose cells from Abolition monopoly.—*National.*

PPESENTATION.—The Hon. W. H. Sears, the Speaker of the Assembly, was presented with an elegant set of silver tea service by the members, as a token of their esteem.

THE "BLOOD MONEY" RESTORED TO THE WIDOW.—Our readers will doubtless recollect that Clark, Romain, Lowery and Page, the men who were arrested in this city for the murder of Lloyd Magruder, deposited with Mr. Cheeseman, of the United States Branch Mint a large quantity of gold dust, which he refused to deliver to the parties representing the deceased.—Hill Beachy, the gentleman who so indefatigably pursued the murderers from Idaho Territory to this city, and, after their arrest, carried them back and kept watch over them until they expatiated their crimes on the gallows, then took out letters of administration, and obtaining the certificate of deposit, indorsed it, and through his attorney, Mr. R. H. Lloyd, again demanded the money from Mr. Cheesman, who still refused to surrender it. Mr. L. then laid the matter before the authorities at Washington, and also obtained a power of attorney from Caroline E. Magruder, widow of the murdered man, and on Tuesday made another demand for the money, when Mr. Cheesman, being satisfied that all was correct, paid it over to him. The sum amounted to seven thousand three hundred and eighty-eight dollars, which will be immediately forwarded to the widow.—*S. F. Call.*

THE New York *Herald* says that Gen. Grant is moving on. We shouldn't be surprised if his next promotion was to the Presidency. He may be a compromise candidate in the May convention.

County Treasurer's Monthly Statement, of the Month Ending April 1st, 1864.

Amount of cash receipts for County purposes	$4,710 68
Amount of cash receipts for State purposes	2,322 26
Total amount of cash received during the month from all sources	$ 7,032 94

AMOUNT PAID OUT OF EACH COUNTY FUND FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

General Fund	$ 1,618 27
Redemption do	42 86
Hospital do	1 22
School do	00 00
Do Districts	597 25
Road Districts	418 79
Indian	00 00
County Judge's Fund	00 00
Railroad Interest Fund	1,020 00
" Clerk's "	10 92
Total Amount paid out for County purposes	3,709 41
Amount paid the State	00 00

AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND IN EACH OF THE COUNTY FUNDS.

General Fund	50 75
Redemption "	1,385 00
Hospital "	39 33
School "	286 82
do Districts	5,278 13
Road Fund Districts	1,013 79
Railroad Interest Fund	00 00
Indian "	37 60
Co. Judge's "	00 00
Co. Clerk's "	352 98
Estate of Deceased Persons	150 91
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the County	$ 8,596 11
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the State	$2,895 93
Total amount of outstanding registered County Warrants	$2,505 25
Railroad Bonds issued	$250,000 00

E. M. BANYARD, Treasurer.

AUBURN, April 1st, 1863.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.—The markets for Flour and Grain are exceedingly quiet and prices generally favor the buyer. The weather however is still too inclement to admit of any extensive out-door transactions. We are rather inclined to think that after this continued wet spell of weather, farmers generally will be inclined to meet the views of buyers of Wheat and Barley without hesitation, believing that all danger of short crops is happily ended for this year.

The sales are as follows:

FLOUR—1,000 half sacks superfine Genesee Mills, for export at $5 50.

WHEAT—Holders ask 2c; buyers offer $1 85 for milling.

BARLEY—1,900 sacks, $2 62½.

OATS—500 sacks light, 2¾c ₱ lb.

OIL—1,000 gallons coal, 65c.

SUGAR—100 kegs Hawaiian, Princeville plantation, extra, 13c; 150 mats Sandwich Island, 8c.

YEAST POWDERS—31 barrels Preston & Merrills, $29 per gross.

☞ WE are requested to state that the next meeting of the Mite Society will take place at the theater on Thursday evening next, April 14th.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT, CAL.

JAS. A. SHOEMAKER.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR IS DESIROUS OF INforming his friends and the public generally that he has thoroughly renovated and considerably improved his well known establishment, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may call upon him in a manner unsurpassed by any house in the mountains.

THE BAR

Is at all times furnished with the choicest liquors, wines, syrups and cigars, where an attentive and experienced bar-keeper may always be found to accommodate the patrons.

WELL AIRED ROOMS

and the cleanest of beds are features in this establishment now unequaled in the State.

Terms of board moderate, and accommodations of every description plenty. Feb. 18.-tf.

Mining Notices.

Full Sets of Mining Campanies' Books with Certificates of Stock and

CROCKER'S ASSESSMENT LEDGER,

urnished at Sacramento prices, on application at the ENQUIRER office.

WASHINGTON Gold, Silver and Copper Mining Company.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Washington Gold, Silver and Copper Mining Company will be held at the office of W. G. Brown on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of April, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance requested as business of importance will come before the meeting. J. M. FULWEILER,

March 24, 1864. 1m Secretary.

MILTON Gold and Silver Mining Company.—Office, Wisconsin Hill, California, March 2, 1864. Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the laws of the State of California, and the By-Laws of the Company, and an order of the Board of Trustees, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Office of the Secretary, on **Saturday, April the 9th, 1864**, at 1 o'clock P. M., so many shares of the capital stock standing on the books of the Company in the names of the following persons as will be necessary to pay all delinquent assessments heretofore levied, together with costs of advertisement and sale:

Names.	*No. Shares.*	*Am't.*
Moses Arnold	100	$ 5 00
J. Handford	100	10 00
J. J. Johnson	100	7 50
Walter Willey	200	15 00

mar3w5 WM. A. HOUSEL, Sec'y.

Advertisements.

GREENBACKS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

B. H. BARTLETT, and Bartlett & Thomas Water Company, have this day paid the sum of $153 due to me, in

Legal Tender Notes, at par.

L. ARNSTEIN.

Dutch Flat, March 17, 1864. m24tm

PLACER COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTE, WILL HOLD ITS FIFTH semi-Annual session in Dutch Flat, commencing on Tuesday, April 12, 1864, and will continue in session four days.

Trustees, Teachers and friends of Education generally, are invited to attend and participate in the exercises of the Institute.

The County Board of Examination will meet at 4 o'clock each day during the session of the Institute. Teachers holding temporary certificates from the County Superintendent will please be present for examination.

The Board of Examiners will consist of the following Teachers: J. C. Ball, E. J. Schellhous, D. W. Hammond and S. R. Case.

Lady Teachers will be furnished with conveyance free of charge.

A. H. GOODRICH, Supt. Pub. Schools.

March 3, 1864.-td.

W. H. KEELER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM the Eastern States would announce to the public that he has reopened his old store on Main street, Dutch Flat, one door above the Dutch Flat Water company's office, where he would be pleased to see his old friends and customers and all others who desire anything done in his line. All work done in a neat and workmanlike manner and warranted to give satisfaction. Nov. 12, 1863.-tf.

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY,

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN STREET.

HENRY RUNKLE.....PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABlished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating bar tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.

jan10-v4-tf

Dry Goods and Clothing Store

OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,

[A few doors below W & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by

CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to pupchase or not. jan 20-tf

NEW CASH STORE,

Main Street, above Stockton.

A. H. DAVIS HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of goods of Messrs. H. C. Harvey & Co., would invite the attention of all to the fact that he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Buying for cash he is enabled to sell at reduced rates for cash. An excellent assortment of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
PRESERVES,
LIQUORS,
GRAIN, &c.,

Of the purest quality will be constantly kept on hand, and sold as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealing to receive a portion of the patronage. ☞ Goods packed to Order, free. May 21-tf

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,

Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

HARDWARE!

STOVES, STOVES,

TINWARE, &c., &c.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "**Honest Miners,**" that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates. ap10-tf

NO OPPOSITION till APRIL 23d.

GREAT REDECTION ON THAT DAY.

THE PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

The fast, double engine steamship

MOSES TAYLOR,

2,500 TONS,

J. H. BLETHEN.....Commander,

WILL BE DISPATCHED

FOR PANAMA,

From Mission street wharf, at 9 o'clock, A. M.,

ON SATURDAY.....April 23d, 1864,

Connecting at Aspinwall via PANAMA RAILROAD, with the Steamship

ILLINOIS, FOR NEW YORK.

The Moses Taylor, since her last trip, has been on the Dry Dock, newly coppered, thoroughly overhauled and repaired, making her accommodations equal to any on this coast.

☞ For further information or passage, apply to

I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,

No. 407 Washington street,

mar31-td Opposite the Postoffice.

DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

AGENTS.

THOS. BOYCE is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

RE-DISTRICT BILL.

The People of the State of California represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The County of Placer is hereby divided into Supervisor and revenue Districts as follows: Township No. 1, 2,9 and 10 shall constitute District No One; Townships No. 3 and 4 shall constitute District No. Two; Townships No. 5, 6, 7, and 8 shall constitute District No. Three.

SEC. 2. At the Presidential election to be held in the year A. D. 1864, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of District No. 1, one Supervisor, who shall hold his office from and after the expiration of the term of the present incumbent of Supervisor District No. I, in said county, and until the first Monday of October, A. D. 1865, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. And at the general election for County officers to be holden in said county in the year A. D. 1865, and at said elections to be holden each two years thereafter. There shall be elected in each of said Supervisor and Revenue Districts, one Supervisor whose term of office shall be two years, commencing on the first Monday of October, and shall hold said office for said two years and until his successor is elected and qualified. And at said Presidential election in the year A. D. 1864, there shall be elected in each of said Supervisor and Revenue Districts by the qualified electors in each District, One Assessor and One Tax Collector, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1865, and shall continue until the first Monday of March, A. D. 1868, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

And at the general election for County officers to be holden in said county in the year A. D. 1867, and at such election to be held in said County every two years thereafter, there shall be elected by the qualified Electors in each of said Supervisors and Revenue Districts for each of said Districts, one Assessor and one Tax-Collector, whose terms of office shall be two years commencing on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1868, on the first Monday's of March of each two years thereafter, and shall hold said offices for said two years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. The members of the Board of Supervisors provided to be elected under the provisions of this Act, shall, at their first meeting elect one of their number Chairman of said Board, and said Supervisors shall each give the bond for the faithful performance of his duties as is required by law, and shall exercise the powers and perform the duties and be subject to the rules and penalties that now are or hereafter may be prescribed by law concerning said offices.

SEC. 4. The District Assessors shall before entering upon the duties of their offices or at such times as may be required by law, each give a bond in the sum of $5,000, or a greater amount if the Board of Supervisors shall require it, for the faithful performance of all the duties required of them by law, and shall each receive as compensation for his services a salary of $1,500 per annum, to be audited and allowed as like accounts are now allowed after completing their official services for each year.

Provided, The Board of Supervisors shall in no case allow the account of an Assessor until they shall have issued a proclamation notifying tax-payers of the completion of the Assessment rolls for the current fiscal year, and calling upon tax-payers, or other persons who have knowledge of the omission from the Assessment rolls of taxable property by either of the Assessors, to file notice of such omission with the Clerk of said Board, and at the expiration of the time named in said proclamation for filing such notices. Said Board shall examine into said omissions if any there be; and if in their judgment said omissions were caused by the fault or carelessness of the Assessor or Assessors guilty of such neglect, an amount equal to the total taxes due from the person or persons, or property so omitted and five dollars additional for each of said omissions which latter sum or sums shall be paid by the Treasurer to the person or persons giving the information, and the tax upon the omitted property shall be added to the amount collected by the Collector of the same District, at his next settlement.

The proclamation provided for in this section shall be published for at least fifteen days from the time when the Assessors return their rolls, in some newspaper published at the County seat, and by posting bills in at least three public places in each Township.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt such omitted property, or the owners thereof from assessment and the collection of said taxes is or may be prescribed by law, and

Provided further, That it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervisors to ascertain as nearly as may be the true amount and value of such omitted property and compute these on the true amount of the taxes that would be due thereon had the same been duly assessed as required by law, and the amount in each case thus acertained shall be the amount to be deducted from the account for salary of the Assessor in the cases provided for in this Section.

SEC. 5. The Tax Collectors named in this Act shall each give a bond in the sum of $20,000 or such greater sum as the Supervisors may direct for the faithful performance of all the duties required of them by law, *provided*, that at each monthly or other regular settlement with the County Treasurer the Collector of District No. 1 shall pay into the County Treasury for the use of said county, fifty per cent.; the Collector of District No. 2 shall pay into the County Treasurer fifteen per cent. and the Collector of District No. 3 shall pay into the County Treasury fifteen per cent. of the amount of all fees and per centange to which they may be entitled by law, one-third of which shall be placed in the County School Fund, and the remainder in the General Fund of said county,

Provided, That if any reduction shall be made by law in the fees of said Collectors, the proportion of said fees required to be paid into the Treasury, as aforesaid, shall be reduced in like ratio, and it shall be unlawful for the Auditor to give any Collector his acquittance until he shall have exhibited to said Auditor the Treasurer's receipt for said amount.

Any officer who shall fail to comply with this provision, shall be liable to such amount on his official bond, shall be guilty of misdemeanor and shall forfeit his office.

SEC. 6. Each officer named in this Act shall be a resident elector of the District for which he is elected.

SEC. 7. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed so far as the same conflict with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

SNOW to a considerable depth fell in the mountains above this place during the past week.

BORN.

In Dutch Flat, April 2nd, the wife of Mathew Baker, of a daughter.

Special Notices.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 84, I. O. O. F. hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

F. BURCKHALTER, N. G.

J. M. CHILDS, Rec. Secretary. ja-1

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Office open on Sundays from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 10 A. M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival o the mail. C. B. PLUMMER, P. M.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"The Troches are a staff of life to me."
PROF. EDWARD NORTH, Pres. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific."
N. P. WILLIS.

"Too favorably known to need commendation."
HON. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

"Contain no Opium nor anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for Coughs."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."
REV. S. SIEGFRIED, Morristwon, Ohio.

"Very benencial when suffering from Colds."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."
REV. A. C. EGGLETON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease."
T. DUCHARME, Chorister, French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine*.

Agents for California.
REDINGTON & CO.,
ma31 1m San Francisco.

District Court Summons.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Placer.—District Court of the 14th Judicial District of said State. The People of the State of California, to J. Dorenback, Capt. B. Pollard and Bartlett & Thomas, Greeting: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of J. J. Collins, in said Court, filed against you, within ten days from the service of this Writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you within said County, and within said District, twenty days; and if served on you without said County and District, then in forty days from such service, exclusive of the day of service, in an action commenced on the 22d day of February 1864 in said court, to obtain judgment against you defendant Dorenback for the sum of $1,155 00, with interest thereon from the 14th day of May 1832, at the rate of 2 per cent. per month, alleged to be due on a certain promissory note of that date and tenor; which note plaintiff now owns and holds, and also for a decree of foreclosure against certain property mortgaged by you to secure the payment of said note, and that the interest of you the defendants Pollard, and Bartlett & Thomas, in and to said property be declared subsequent to and subject to plaintiffs said mortgage, and that you *all* be barred and foreclosed &c., plaintiff also asks for $50 00 attorney's fee, and his cost of suit, all of which you will find more fully set out in complaint on file, a certified copy of which is herewith served And you are hereby notified that if you fail to answer the complaint as directed, plaintiff will take judgment by default against you defendant Dorenbach for $1,155 and interest as claimed, $50 00 attorney's fees, and costs of suit, and apply to the court for the relief demanded, against all of the defendants herein.

I. R. S. 50 cts. } In witness whereof, I, A. Huntley, Clerk of the Fourteenth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and impress the seal of said Court, at office in Auburn, this 23d day of February 1864.

L. S. } A. HUNTLEY, *Clerk*.
By WM. SMITH, *Deputy*.

Upon reading the affidavit of plaintiff and being satisfied therefrom that a cause of action exists said J. Dorenback, and that he is a necessary and proper party therein, and it further appearing that said J. Dorenback is a non-resident of the State of California, and resides within the Territory of Nevada, it is hereby ordered that said summons as to said J. Dorenbach be made by publication, that the same be published in the Dutch Flat ENQUIRER, a weekly newspaper printed in said county for at least once a week for the period of three months as provided by law.

Given at Auburn this 8th March A. D. 1864.
T. B. McFARLAND,
District Judge, 14th Judicial District.

Attest: D. W. SPEAR, Clerk.
J. Hamilton, Plaintiff's Attorney. March 17.-3m.

District Court Summons.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Placer.—District Court of the 14th Judicial District of said State. The People of the State of California, to J. Dorenback, L. Arnstein, J. H. Willits, and Bradley & Gardner, greeting: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of J. J. Collins, in said Court, filed against you, within ten days from the service of this writ, exclusive of the day of service, if served on you in this county, but if served on you without said county, and within said District, twenty days; and if served on you without said county and District, then in forty days from such day of service, in an action commenced on the 7th day of January, 1864, in said Court, to obtain judgment against defendant Dorenback for the sum of $2,000 00 and interest thereon from September 17th, 1860 at the rate of 3 per cent. per month, less the sum of $180 00 paid December 8th, 1860, alleged to be due plaintiff on defendant Dorenback's certain promissory note for $2,000 00, with interest as above specified, dated September 17th, 1860, and for costs of suit and attorney's fees, and also for a decree of foreclosure against certain property mortgaged to secure the payment of said note; and that the other defendants herein named be required, each to disclose whatever interest he or they may have in said property, and that their interest or claim to the same be declared subsequent to and subject to plaintiff's mortgage, all of which you will find more fully set forth in plaintiff's complaint on file, a certified copy of which is herewith served. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to answer the complaint as directed, plaintiff will take judgment by default against you J. Dorenback for the sum of $2,000 00 and interest thereon from September 17th, 1860, at 3 per cent. per month, less $180 00, and costs and attorney's fees, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

I. R. S. 50 cts. } In witness whereof, I, A. Huntley, Clerk of the Fourteenth Judicial District Court aforesaid, do hereunto set my hand and impress the seal of said Court, at office in Auburn, this 16th day of January, 1864.

Seal } A. HUNTLEY, *Clerk*.
By WM. SMITH, *Deputy*.

State of California, County of Placer.—To the Clerk of said District Court 14th Judicial District, Placer county: From the affidavit o Jo Hamilton, plaintiff's counsel, it appearing that a cause of action exists against said defendant J. Dorenback, and that he is a necessary party thereto, and that he is a non-resident and resides without the state of California. It is hereby ordered, that service of said summons and complaint be made by publication, and that the same be published in the Dutch Flat ENQUIRER, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county, once a week for the space of three months as provided by law.

Given under my hand, at office, this 15th day of January, 1864.

H. FELLOWS,
County Judge, Placer county.

Attest: A. HUNTLEY, Clerk,
By Wm. Smith, Deputy.
Hamilton & Williams, Plff's Att'ys, ja21-3m

R. H. McDONALD, J. G. SPENCER.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRMENTO, CAL.
Wholesale Drug Importing House
R. H. McDONALD & Co.,
NEW YORK CITY.

The increasing business of our establishment, together with the wants of the trade, have made it necessary to establish a house in the city New York. Our R. H. McDonald is now in that city, and from the facilities for purchasing, shipping, etc., which we now have, we feel confident that we can supply the trade at much lower rates than heretofore.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE and carefully selected stock of superior

Drugs and Medicines,	Retorts and Crucibles,
Chemicals of all kinds,	Druggists' Glassware,
Solid and Fluid Extracts,	Brewers' Stock,
Shakers' Herbs,	Soda Water Material,
Eclectic Preparations,	Paints and Oils,
Patent Medicines,	Kerosene and Coal Oils,
Fancy Goods,	Lard and Sperm Oils,
Trusses & Shoulder Br's,	Camphene & burning fluid
Abdominal Supporters,	Alcohol in Tin,
Assayers' Materials,	

Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be under sold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK

The undersigned offer for sale,

300 Carboys Oil Vitrol, "Eastern;"	
3000 lbs Nitric Acid, strong;	
1500 lbs Citric Acid;	
2000 lbs Muriatic Acid;	
3000 lbs Powdered Tartaric Acid, best;	
50 casks super Carb Soda;	
500 ozs Sulph Quinine,	700 doz Wright's Pills
100 ozs Strychnine, pure	20 gross Brandreth's Pills
75 Sulph Morphine,	100 gross Moffat's, Ayer's
100 lbs Iodide Potassa	Jayne's, Leo's and
125 lbs Chloroform	McLane's Pills
106 lbs Calomel	100 doz Myer's Sarsaparilla & Yellow Dock,
1000 lbs Spts Nit and Aq Ammonia	90 doz L yon's Katharion
600 lbs Balsam Copaiba	500 Jules Haules & Co.'s
750 lbs Gum Arabic, white	Extracts, Oils, Colognes, &c.
2000 lbs Flors Sulphur	70 boxes Castile Soap genuine
600 lbs Oil Lemon Bergamot	90 Cases best Olive Oil
3300 gallons Kerosine Oil	3000 lbs Sal Soda
1000 galls pure Lard Oil in tins	60 bbls Resin
800 galls Camphene	100 bbls Plaster Paris
1600 galls Alcohol, 95 per cent., in tins	10 bbls Marble Dust
1100 galls Linseed Oil	20 bbls Whiting
1000 galls Neatsfoot Polar and China Nut Oil	3000 lbs Shakers' Herbs, fresh
800 galls Castor Oil	100 lbs pure Ground Sage fresh
Origanum, Peppermint	900 lbs pressed Hops in ¾ and 1lb papers
Sprue and Almonds	2500 lbs Borax
Paint Brushes	3000 lbs assorted Paints in cans
White-wash Brushes	One tun of Putty in bladders and cans
Hair Brushes,	20 bbls Dye woods
Tooth Brushes	Varnishes of all kinds
Feather Dusters	
10 bbls refined Lampblack	
20 bbls Irish Moss	
10 cases Isinglass;	
25 bbls Canary, Hemp, Flax and Coriander seeds.	

In quantities to suit, all at the lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing and Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK.

DENTAL

IMPORTING HOUSE.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRANENTO,
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:

Plain and Pivot Teeth,	Ivory Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Gum Teeth, large assort't.	Steel and Wire Handled
Teeth for Vulcanite work	Pluggers and Scalers,
gum & plain, great variety	Excavators, burrs & drills
Jones & White's gold foil,	Screws, Punches, Hooks,
Abbey & Son's Gold Foil,	Brushes and Carundum
Watt's Crystal Foil and Sponge Gold,	Wheels.
Tin Foil and Platina plate	Grind Stones and Polish
Gold Plate and Solder.	Powders,
Dental chairs & head rests,	Lathes,
Forceps, a large variety,	Mouth Mirrors, different
Files of all kinds,	patterns.

DENTAL CASES.

Chevalier's Best, containing a large number of Instruments, Mouth Mirrors, etc. Cases made of mahogany, brass bound, with drawers, etc., all complete. Price according to size and style—from $75 to $175, each.

Anatomical Preparations.

Consisting of Upper and lower Maxillaries, carved exhibiting Nerves on one side and Artery and Vein on the other. Head, with carved Jaw, exposing fangs of Teeth, 32 in number.

Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Teeth, Rubber and everything for doing vulcanite work in the latest and most approved styles, together with nearly everything used by Dentists, all of which we shall sell at very low prices, and respectfully solicit Dentists to call and examine and price our goods.

Goods packed with care and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Pacific coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento, Cal.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Trusses, Supporters, Etc.

Gum Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensary Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for Ladies. A very large assortment of articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

BREWERS' STOCK.

Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Burgundy Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.

☞ 20 bales Hops just received by Express.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

We are constantly receiving per express, additional supplies from the manufactories.

TILDON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, put up in bottles. For sale by R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

SODA WATER MATERIAL.

Corks, Acids, Essential Oils, Whiting, Marble Dust, Soda Twine. Everything in the line.
For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Assayer's Material.

Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line.

PERFUMERY.

We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufactories.
For sale by R. H. McDONALD &CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

COAL AND KEROSENE OILS.

Burning Fluid, Lamp Oil, Neats-foot Oil, Lard Oil, Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Patent Medicines.

We are agents for the following known Medicines and offer them at REDUCED PRICES:

Sands Sarsaparilla.	Jaynes Sanative Pills,
Ayers Sarsaparilla.	Jaynes Ague Pills,
Myers Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock,	Ayers Pills,
Jaynes Expectorant,	Moffats Pills,
Jaynes Alterative,	Cheesmans Pills,
Jaynes Hair Tonic.	Tildens Fluid Extracts,
Ayers Pectoral and Ague cure,	Tildens Sugar Coated pills
Wistar's Bals Wild Cherry	Tilden's Pearls of Ether and Chloroform,
	Moffats Phœnix Bitters,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.
jul8-tf

J. H. LECAMP. R. HUDEPOHL

BOOT, SHOE AND DRY GOODS STORE,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. HUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES,

From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3.-tf

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.
Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

THOMAS MORRIS,.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.

Horses to let on Livery.

Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates.
49-tf

THEODORE SCHUBERT,
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,
Main Street, Opposite the Placer Brewery.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he make to rder booots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.
THEODORE SCHUBERT.
Dutch Flat, May 21, 1862.-3m

PICTURE GALLERY!
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE ladies and gentlemen of Dutch Flat and vicinity that having made improvements in the art, he is now prepared to take likenesses in any manner desired.

Ambrotypes and Photographs!

taken to order. Those desirous of sending their likenesses to the "Old Folks at Home" have now an opportunity. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. O. B. SILVER.
May 28, 18 63.-tf.

CALIFORNIA STAGE LINE.
From Dutch Flat to Auburn Station.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "California Stage Company" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 3½ A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10½ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1¼ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6½ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5½ P. M.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.

Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for *safety, speed* and *comfort*. August 6, 1863.—tf.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
—AND—
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
Auburn, Placer County.

GEORGE H. STEPHENS, ...Proprietor

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accomoda e visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in an eligible quarter of the town and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place.

The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines.
April 17-tf.

WHITNEY & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO)
JOHNSTON & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
California Produce
Auburn Station, Placer Co.

Mark your goods "W. & CO., and send shipping receipts with goods, facilitate business and prevent mistakes.

Offices—Sacramento.....Corner Front and L strs
Lincoln .....At the Railroad Depot
Auburn Station.....At the Railroad Depot
[jan28-tf]

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL BOOKBINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
517 Clay and 214 Commercial streets,
Between Montgomery and Sansome
San Francisco.

☞ Binding of every description neatly exected Blank Books Rule and Bound to any desired Pattern
Aug. 21, 1862-1y.

TO MINING COMPANIES.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH every description of
Certificates of Stock, Blank Receipts, etc.,
in book form, at the very lowest rates.
Crocker's Stock and Assessment Ledger
furnished at
SACRAMENTO PRICES.
ENQUIRER OFFICE.

PONY SALOON.
Corner Main and Stockton streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED this spacious and commodious building and refitted it entirely with new furniture, har opened in the same a

Billiard Saloon,

Where may be found two of the best tables in the mountains. The very

Best Liquors, Wines and Cigars,

Constantly on hand, and an accommodating barkeeper in constant attendance to supply the wants of the customers. Come, give the new man a chance!
Aug. 6, 1863.-tf. PONY JONES.

SENATE SALOON.
Main Street, Opposite the Express.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO INFORM the citizens of Dutch Flat and his friends generally that he has leased this well known stand where he will constantly keep the best

Wines and Liquors

to be had in the market. Cigars of the best brands always on hand. A call from those partial to pure beverages solicited. DAVID MAYER.
November 12, 1863.-tf

PLACER BREWERY.

BOOMERANG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me.
March 13th, 1862.—tf J. F. MEYER.

BED ROCK SALOON,
MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT,
GEO. L. SLOCUM,.....Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest

Wines, Brandies, Cigars

and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Wafers purchased for customers at lowest city prices.
December 4, 1862.-tf

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,
Corner of Sacramento and Main streets,
Dutch Flat, Cal.

F. GROHS, DESIRES TO INform the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.
March 13, 1862—tf

DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement to those in need of material to give us a call.

Sugar Pine Lumber

In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for

MINING PURPOSES!

We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled to present better inducemen for contratets.

To Builders and Contractors

Requiring lumber for building purposes, can be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.
June 20, 1860. tf J. JONES & CO.

DUTCH FLAT SAW MILL.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices!

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purcha elsewhere.sing

☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.
Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. tf

WE THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS CREATed by "An Act for the better protection of the Treasury of Placer county," approved April 6th 1863, do hereby certify that in pursuance of our duties as set forth in said Act of the Legislature of the State of California, we have examined the books and papers in the office of E. M. Banvard, the Treasurer of Placer county, and find that there should be on the 4th day of March A. D. 1864, on the close of the official business of said day the amounts in the several county funds as specified below, namely:

County Fund	$ 69 24
Redemption do	475 20
School do	204 97
School Districts	5,463 13
Road do	1,115 31
Railroad Interest Fund	1,020 00
Indian Fund	37 60
Estates of Deceased Persons	150 91
Total amount	$ 8,836 36

And we further certify, that we have counted the money in the Treasury of Placer county, and find that there is in said Treasury, in United States gold and silver coin, the sum of Eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-six 36-100 dollars.

H. FELLOWS, County Judge.
I. R. S. JO. HAMILTON, Dist. Attorney.

M. FANNON,
JAS. R. ROGERS,
D. W. MADDEN. } Board of Supervisors

Subscribed and sworn to, before me a Notary Public in and for Placer county, this fourth day of March A. D. 1864. R. R. PATTON,
March 7.-1m Notary Public.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

BY OUR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING, THE following was adopted, and ordered to be published:

It shall be the duty of each of us, so soon as reported at our stores, the names of parties who may make payments of

Legal Tender Notes at par,

for debts due our several firms, and such parties shall be published, and thereafter refused credit or account at any of our houses of business.

L. ARNSTEIN, GROSS, PLUMMER & BOKE,
L. G. BLAIS, W. H. HILLHOUSE,
CHS. ADLER, R. HUDEPOHL,
F. BURCKHALTER.
March 10.-4w.

BURIED ALIVE.

The following will be found a very sensible article on a subject interesting to the general mind. There are few persons who have not thought, at some future time or other, of the probability of being buried before death had actually set in, and to the train of thought thus suggested to them the following observations will add a peculiar piquancy:

Every nation, however uncivilized, holds the idea of being buried alive in constant dread; the horrors of such a situation cannot be described. Bodies have been found where the miserable victims of precipitation had actually devoured the flesh off their arms in the agonies of hunger and despair. Such was the fate of John Scott and the Emperor Zeno. It is to be feared that this melancholy occurrence is more frequent than is supposed, more especially in countries where inhumation is speedily resorted to. The ancients were remarkably cautious in this respect, especially when we take into consideration the climate of Greece and Rome during the summer months. A law of Greece on this subject directs that "the corpse should be laid out at the relations' pleasure, but that the following morning before daylight the funeral procession should take place." From various authorities, however, it appears that the bodies were kept three, and sometimes six days. Servius was of opinion that the time for burning bodies was the eighth day, and the time for burying, the tenth; is appears, however, that this was a privilege granted to the wealthy, as the poor were consumed the day after their death, a custom alluded in an epigram of Callimachus. Among the Romans, several days were alsa allowed to elapse before interment—sometimes seven days; during which, loud cries, in which the deceased was called by his name, and the noise of various instruments resounded near the body; this was called the *conclamatio*.

The ancients held a hasty inhumation in very great dread, and grounded their apprehension on various current traditions. Thus Plato remarks the case of a warrior who was left for ten days on the field of battle amongst the dead, and who came to life when he was being borne to the sepulchre. Asclepiades restored life to a man who was also consigned to the funeral pile, and Pliny relates the case of Lucius Aviola and Lucius Lamia, who showed signs of life upon the pile, but were too much injured to be saved.

Amongst the many absurd fancies regarding the dead, was the superstitious belief of their being able to masticate in their coffin any substance buried with them. Women more especially were believed to be gifted with this *post mortem* faculty of moving their jaw-bones very loudly. *Claro sonitu*, says the learned Michael Ranfft, in his curious and elaborate work, *de masticatione de mortorum*. In this apprehension, that the deceased, in their hunger might devour their own limbs, articles of food were interred with them.

According to the law of the Jews, who appear to have been in constant dread of pestilential disease, the inhumation of the dead was most hasty. Yet in this instance many Rabbis maintain that the Talmud has been erroneously interpreted, for although it decreed that a night should not be allowed to pass before inhumation, it clearly meant that actual death must have been ascertained.

While such fears are entertained of suspended animation being taken for dissolution, it is strange that in some savage tribes the aged are allowed to perish without any care being taken to prolong their lives. Such is the custom of some of the Esquimaux, where old and decrepid creatures are abandoned in their huts and left to their fate. An ancient tradition stated that the inhabitants of the Isle of Syria never died of any distemper, but dropped into their graves at a certain old age.

It would be desirable that in cases where interment is speedily resorted to, a physician attend, in order to ascertain that death had actually taken place. This is seldom practised, from his common saying, "it is uncivil on the part of a doctor to visit a dead patient." Various means are employed to ascertain death: the looking-glass applied to the mouth of the corpse, to find out whether breath has departed; the coldness of the extremities, the falling of the lower jaw, the rigidity of the limbs, and various other appearances, are universally conversant; but in the villages of Italy and Portugals, pins and needles are frequently driven under the nails, in what is vulgarly called the quick, to excite an excruciating pain if life should not have fled. The most certain evidence, when bodies are long kept, is most decidodly the commencement of decomposition; but in other cases, the action of the Voltaic pile on a bared muscle is an infallible test.

It is much to be feared that on the field of battle and in naval actions many individuals apparently dead are buried or thrown overboard. The history of the François de Civille, a French captain, who was missing at the seige of Rouen is rather curious. At the storming of the town he was supposed to have been killed, and was thrown with other bodies, in the ditch, where he remained from eleven in the morning to half past six in the evening; when his servant, observing latent heat, carried the body into the house. For five days and nights his master did not exhibit the slightest sign of life, although the body gradually recovered its warmth. At the expiration of this time, the town was carried by assault, and the servant of an officer belonging to the besiegers, having found the supposed corpse of Civille, threw it out of the window, with no other covering than his shirt. Fortunately for the captain, he had fallen upon a dunghill, where he lay senseless for three days longer, when his body was taken by his relations for sepulchre, and ultimate brought to life.—What was still more strange, Civille, like Macduff, had been "from his mother's womb untimely ripped," having been brought into the world by a Cæsarean operation, which his mother did not survive; and ofter his last wonderful escape he used to sign his name with the addition "three times born, three times buried, and three times risen from the dead by the grace of God."

The fate of the unhappy Abbe Prevost, author of "Manon Lescaut," and other esteemed novels, was lamentable beyond expression. In passing through the forest of Chantilly, he was seized with an appoplectic fit: the body, cold and motionless, was found the following morning, and carried by some woodcutters to the village surgeon, who proceeded to open it; it was during this terrific operation that the miserable man was roused to a sense of his terrible condition by the agonies he endured, to expire soon after in all the complicated horrors of his situation. Various cases are recorded where persons remained in a state of apparent death for a considerable time. Cullen mentions an hysterical woman who deprived of movement and sensibility for six days. Licelus knew a nun of Brescia, who, after an histeric attack, continued in an inanimate state for ten days and nights.

DEATH'S REAR GUARD.—Death is inevitable; so is the rhymster who is sure to appear after the demise of every noted personage, as surely as comes the coffin, the crape, the shroud, the hearse, pall, priest and funeral. The epitaph-rhyming Bohemian is the hyena of literature, who prowls around to scent the first gust from the chamber of heath, that the teeth of his poetic madness may polish themselves, figuratively, on the bones of dead. His ambition to laud his own genuis by singing the praise of the eminent dead, is as hungry as the jaws of the white shark with seven rows of teeth. Most miserable of creatures would he be, did no great person die. Death is his great feeder—the pilot-fish to his poetic nose. When poor Pollock, our true poet, died of grief, neglect, poverty, and want, in the midst of our city, which had read his peoms—unpaid for—with delight, all Bohemia burst forth; paper enough to have enriched the poet when alive, was covered with scrawls of a countless host who think that rhyme and a capital letter at the head of each line is all there is of poetry; and those who knew nothing of the character and genuis of the dead, wept black ink in blank rhymes to his memory. Only one poem among all these effusions appeared, and that was written by a women. When Baker was swept down to a bloody death, Bohemia burst forth again as if "all Bedlam or Parnassus was let out;" rhymes flowed as freely as had his blood, "poems" were as plentiful as were the traitorous bullets in the storm that smote him, but only one more poem appeared, and that too, was written by woman. Recently a great orator and patriot died in this city. He was a man worthy of high poesy, such as Tennyson poured forth in "Memoriam,"—such as Milton breathed in "Lycidas." But oh, what piles of abomination, in form of rhyming biographies of the good and departed, have been piled up like rags from a chiffonier's basket. Among them all only one worthy the name of poem, and that again by a woman. Woman writes from her heart, the male Bohemian from his garret. He is the rear guard of Death, the sable plume of the gloomy hearse. Not intending the speak irreverently, it would seem that the language of the Bible, "After death, the judgment," meant, after death the spitting of the departed on the rhymster's pen. Judgment is the Bohemian. Death to the best prepared is ever fearful enough of itself, but there is a greater horror to the sensitive—the laying out of the dead man like a mummy in Egyptian bandages of these Bohemian embalmers. Let us die far away from their garret.—*S. F. Call.*

OVER CAREFUL.—A clergyman named Jones, a one-idea'd man, having begun to srve, went on saving by a kind of instinct. For forty-three years he was curate of Blewberry, in Berkshire, and during all that period he wore the same coat and hat. The coat he used to mend with his hands when it became torn, and "as fast as he found it necessary he cut pieces off the skirt to make good the upper part, until the coat was reduced to a jacket, stuck about with patches of his own applying." When the brim of his hat came off he supplied its place with another taken from a scarce-crow, and he was delighted with its appearance, "although the old crown was quite brown, and the new brim as black as jet." For the last twenty years of his life the whole expenses of his household did not amount to half-a-crown a week; and as this sum was exceeded by his fees, he was able to lay by the whole of his salary, "which was never more than fifty pounds per annum," and in fifty years these savings amounted to many thousands of dollars.—He seems to have been popular with his parishieners, although he often officiated in a garb which would have disgraced a begger; and he died at peace with the world, and unconscious of having in any way neglecied the precepts of the religion of which he was a minister.

MANY who repent of public life, and retire to obscurity, repent of their repentance, and long to retire from their retirement.

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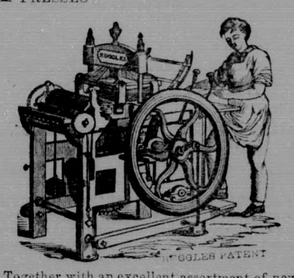

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